

THE GREAT BATTLE AT SHILOH.

Painful Scenes—Arm'd and Wounded.

Our Western exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battle-field of Shiloh, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a square yard, any field or path where men were engaged, with the dead and wounded lying in it. The captures lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one leaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably in the field, and hundreds, of millions of dollars, had been sacrificed.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and dying, trying to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the dead were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became钝ed and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at the posts before a battle-piece of the medical world had been lost.

Numbers were drawn off by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying, stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are now being explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to relief. Certainly the most terrible scenes of wide-spread misery ever existed. The first day of battle the field was filled with groans, shrieks, and pained curses, but now the sufferings ceased, not from cessation of pain, but more exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where first the ambulances, afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had died to death. Around them the grass was stained with blood, and often their hands were grasped convulsively on a few leaves, with which they had endeavored to stop the life-bleed, until growing fainter and fainter, they had given up in despair and laid back to die. One poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, graying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had carved the letters John Dan, and the name was but partially finished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloom of life of carving his own death. The terrible destruction was made by cannon balls massing in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter, a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a stooping posture, hitting immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battle-ground, four wounded, captains, and thirty or forty privates. Bearegard, as he retreated, bore back with his heels wounded, leaving them in holes, and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space. One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of despair waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companions on to attack.

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of, as the further out our pickets go, the thicker they find them. Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation, and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to find over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the sternest firing took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

BEATING THE DEAD.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes:

The boundaries of the battle-field are marked by graves. Some are within half a mile of the river, and thence they extend far out the Corinth road. Each National grave is marked by head-board, containing the name of the deceased. The rebels are buried in pits. I saw one that contained one hundred and forty-nine bodies.

Many of the wounded, especially those who were wounded after the battle, before they were found, either died or were further satisfied, when Professor McCoy was commissioned by Governor Curtin and the prominent Republicans of the Legislature, to visit every county-seat and deliver his lecture on the Union, that there was something behind all that was out of sight that somebody was paying.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which friend had sent him. A bullet struck the vest, broke the steel, and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes were perforated with bullets, and their flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plates, or something in their pockets.

A number of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one-half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down.

A national and rebel soldiers were found dead side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and making friends, died in peace.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently married, and died before he could be wedded, with the miniature of a young lady friend to his lips. His comrades state that he had an idea that he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the deserperate while the regiment was in service.

Among the Confederates taken prisoners is Capt. W. H. Park, nephew of ex-President Park, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. He had to submit to amputation.

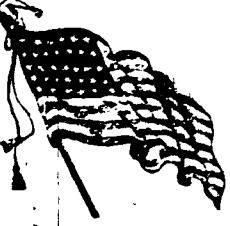
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Gen. Sibley is still suffering great misery from a severe rheumatism, contracted by exposure in the field.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of bands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862.

MUSIC OF THE UNION!

THE WEST GREET THE EAST!

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) News, of April 2d, says: Every city in the State which voted last Tuesday gave Democratic majorities. In the Republican cities of Janesville, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse, the Democrats have elected their entire tickets. The gains over last year are immense. There has been a change taken place in the public mind.

The Democratic City Ticket in Dayton, headed by W. H. Gillespie, for Mayor, has been elected over the Fusion ticket, by 100 majority. The Opposition passed a resolution in their convention that a vote for the Democratic ticket was a vote to sustain Mr. Vallandigham.

Wm. D. Hill, a staunch and uncompromising Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by four majority. This is a large gain, as Springfield has been one of the strongest Republican cities in the State.

The Democratic ticket for city officers at Springfield, Ill.—President Lincoln's home has been elected by about two hundred majority.

At the city election in Leavenworth, Kansas, the whole Democratic general ticket was triumphant.

The Democrats gave the Republicans of Kokook a close run for mayor. The Republican candidate was elected by two or three majority.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) of Wednesday says:

The majorities of the Democratic ticket foot up 1,487 for the office of mayor—and the others will not fall far behind. The Republicans had majorities in two wards, amounting to 422.

The fact is worthy of notice because the city has for the last six years gone Republican by a majority of from 800 to 2,000, and there was a straight issue, both candidates being good men.

The following is the official vote for Mayor of Chicago at this late municipal election:

Sherman, Dem.	7,509
Holden, Rep.	6,180

Democratic majority, 1,323

In 1861, at the municipal election, the vote stood thus:

Ramsey, Rep.	8,274
Bryson, Dem.	6,001

1,673. Democratic gain, 2,998.

The Democratic gain in Chicago is nearly three thousand votes in one year.

James B. Burnett, the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., was defeated by the election of Dr. P. H. Crier, the Democratic candidate—the result showing a gain of nine hundred and forty votes for the Democrats since last year. Five of the seven members of the City Council elected are Democrats.

As used to be sung in the days of the "Yaller River"—THE COUNTRY'S RISING!

Know-Nothingism Revived.

We published last week an expose of a new secret political order after the manner of the infamous Know-Nothing organization of 1854. It seems to have had its origin in Luzerne county, and the Wilkesbarre Union says: "It will be recollect that we were warned the people several weeks ago that something of this kind was going on, though we could not exactly tell what it was; and we were further satisfied, when Professor McCoy was commissioned by Governor

McCoy to speak at the battle-field of Corinth, and the prominent Republicans of the Legislature, to visit every county-seat and deliver his lecture on the Union, that there was something behind all that was out of sight that somebody was paying.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which friend had sent him. A bullet struck the vest, broke the steel, and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes were perforated with bullets, and their flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plates, or something in their pockets.

A number of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one-half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down.

A national and rebel soldiers were found dead side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and making friends, died in peace.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently married, and died before he could be wedded, with the miniature of a young lady friend to his lips. His comrades state that he had an idea that he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the deserperate while the regiment was in service.

Among the Confederates taken prisoners is Capt. W. H. Park, nephew of ex-President Park, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. He had to submit to amputation.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily. W. J. Slidell, a nephew to the Hon. John Slidell, was among the captured wounded at Pittsburg.

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Gen. Sibley is still suffering great misery from a severe rheumatism, contracted by exposure in the field.

Mr. Davis on Confiscation.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis, of Ky., spoke at length on the Confiscation bill. Premising that arms were the legitimate means for putting down the rebellion, that our armies were equal to it, and that he repudiated with contempt any charges of disloyalty on account of his views, he proceeded to oppose the bill. He admitted that in great exigencies unusual powers might be assumed; but he held that the spirit of party had prevailed here in connection with the war, by which thousands of our brave soldiers in camp and in the field, and hundreds, of millions of dollars, had been sacrificed.

In illustration of the improvidence of the measure, Mr. Dix showed the mutual dependence of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the loyal States and the slave labor of the disloyal States in the trade relations of the two sections, which it was necessary to encourage and re-establish. The free State had found a market in the South to the extent of \$150,000,000 annually, and he asked, is this to be permanently destroyed? If the bill becomes a law, a voice will be heard coming up from the country which would have to be obeyed in this chamber, against the gigantic injustice, iniquity and cruelty of the measure.

Mr. Davis next considered at length the legal aspects of the bill, declaring it entirely unconstitutional, and in conflict with the common law. Congress had no power, directly or indirectly to free slaves, as proposed by the bill, any more than it had power to seize all the jewelry of citizens, or other property, for the prosecution of the war. All that the loyal men of the slave States asked was equal rights for slaves as for other property, and that the army should act as fairly with one as the other. The powers of the constitution he held to be sufficient in times of war as well as peace, and contended for its supremacy over every class of law, including martial law.

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WAR NEWS.

THE VERY LATEST!

Much activity in war affairs is reported in Saturday's papers.

The latest advices from Corinth indicate that the Federal army had fully recovered from the effects of the battle at Shiloh, and are now ready for an advance movement.

On the other hand it is stated that the Confederates had strengthened their position in every way that military talent could suggest and were prepared to meet any movement of the opposing force. Both armies have over two hundred and fifty thousand men in the field in the coming weeks.

The Confederates, a regular invading force from Gen. Hardee's army had a head with a body of Confederates near Pea Ridge, Tennessee, in which the latter were defeated, leaving all their camp equipment and baggage in the field. Another account states that the fight lasted an hour and that both sides retired from the field with a slight loss.

A dispatch received from Chicago states that heavy firing had been heard at Savannah, in the direction of Shiloh, and that the commanding had been brisk and gradually grew louder, leading to the belief that a general engagement had been brought on, strengthened by the fact of Gen. Hardee's making some significant preparations on the field.

From Yorktown correspondents write that the preparations for the movement on the Confederate works are progressing satisfactorily. It is now reported that Gen. Lee is in command of the Confederates.

As it was expected that it would be, the first positive intelligence from the operations of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet is received through southern reports. A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Wednesday, the 23d instant, states that a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson had been carried on all the night previous, and was still progressing. Some of the barbette guns had been disabled, but were again put in position.

The Federal flotilla in the Rappahannock are still engaged in seizing the craft in the river, having captured so far, in all, sixteen schooners. A small body of Confederates fired upon one of the steamer, but were soon dispersed by the gunners.

Another steamer is approaching in New Mexico.

At latest accounts Col. Candy was half miles south of Santa Fe with 1,200 men, expecting to be joined by Col. Slough's command of about the same number. The Confederates, 2,000 strong, were encroaching them selves at Santa Fe, preparing for an attack.

The Discharge of Slave Prisoners.—A dispatch from Washington states that the House judiciary committee have authorized Mr. Bingham to report a bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizance to secure their trial.

Four runaway negroes (slaves) passed through this place on Sunday last. They had taken a horse, which they left here and which was sent back to the owner. At Altoona they were overtaken, but, as usual, the master was denied his property.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Ziegler, at the First Presbyterian Church, SAYLOR, of Franklin township, to Miss HENRIETTA LACEY, of Franklin township.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. J. LEWIS M. CLELLAN, to Miss GEORGE ANNA WADE, of Gettysburg.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride, father in Adams County, by Rev. Mr. BENDERSON, Mr. FLAVEL A. MUSIER, of Montgomery county, Md., to Miss MARTHA ANN CULBERTSON.

On the 26th inst., Mr. SAMUEL MACLEAY, aged 67 years, 10 months and 18 days. The deceased was an esteemed citizen of Straban township. He led a quiet, industrious life, and was followed to the grave by a number of old people and personal friends. [Harrower papers give cause of death.]

On the 7th inst., at York, Mr. AARON CONN of Latrobe township, that county, aged about 60 years. He had been to Washington and Alberta to visit a son, Capt. Bailey Company, and whilst on his way home took sick, and upon reaching York on Thursday stopped at his sister-in-law's—where he died Monday following. His remains were interred at Friends Meeting House in Latrobe township.

On the 9th inst., Mr. JAMES HARVEY NEELY, of Washington township, in the 52d year of his age.

On the 11th inst., in Union Bridge Md., on the 13th of Feb. last, Mr. WM. SHEPHERD, aged 73 years—a very estimable man.

On the 19th inst., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH DODTERER, aged 93 years, 7 months and 29 days.

On the 21st inst., of scrofula fever, SARAH JANE CATHARINE, daughter of George and Anna Spangler, of Franklin township, aged 11 years 10 months and 10 days.

On the 16th inst., in Bennington township, JOHN FRANKLIN, son of John and Christians Weigle, aged 10 years 1 month and 27 days.

On the 18th inst., GEORGE ARNOLD, son of David M'Connelly, 64 of this place, aged 83 years 3 months and 25 days.

On the 19th inst., in Bennington township, JAHLELL M. A., infant daughter of William and Susanna Carter, aged about 4 weeks.

On the 20th inst., Mr. JACOB FETTERHOFF, of Monroeville township, aged 74 years 6 months and 16 days. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Hear what the loud voice from Heaven proclaims, for all the pious dead.

Sweet is the favor of their beds, and soft their sleeping hours, and their death is communicated.

On the 17th inst., in Freedom township, FLORA V., daughter of Isaac and Sophia Piontzi, aged 2 years and 24 days.

We lay them in their silent tomb, sweet blossom of a day.

We just began to see thy bloom, and thou wast called away.

Dearest Flora here weeping thee, Miss from the childish play, and thou art with the angels.

And thy pains are washed away. Weep no more, she is not dead, And herainted son has died.

Where there is no eye that weepeth, we miss thy sweet and gentle smile.

That gives us joy while here, But thou art now with God in heaven, Removed to rest and death and fear.

Removed to a better home, and death and fear, No more we watch the gentle sleep, For thou, dear Flora, art dead, w. h. s.

Sentinel and Star please copy.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will take up the County ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT.

Upon all the County taxes assessed for the year 1862 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Tuesday, the 1st of May, Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said date, and pay the same to the County Treasurer; otherwise, no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Notice.

SAMUEL CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Mackley, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER MACKLEY, Adm'r.

April 23, 1862. 6t.

Electron.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph BARKER, in Littlestown, on the first Saturday of May next, at 1 o'clock. P. M. B. S. BISHOP, Secy.

April 28, 1862. 1d.

Bastress & Peters

THE biggest cash prizes for all kinds of CHAIN.

SEEDS, &c.

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also LUMBER, OIL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the books in the hands of Peter Bissell, Executor of Peter Bissell, deceased, will sit at his office, for the purpose of making said distribution, on Friday the 23d day of May next, when and where all parties interested can attend.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Gettysburg, April 28, 1862. 1d.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brillians, D. &c., at

A. SCOTT & SONS.

For the Compiler.

Mr. Editor.—The editor of the Star seems to be haunted by a "Breckinridge Democrat" in his effort to escape whom he "puts his foot in it" very badly. Let me call your attention to two extracts which I make from his own paper, filed by neighbor.

On Thursday, the 17th of April, 1862, the Star said that

"Ever since the first organization of the Pennsylvania troops for the defense of the Capitol, and the subsequent formation of the Reserve Corps, the Breckinridge papers have been lavish in their slanderous abuse of Governor Curtin and the State officers generally, who were connected with the arming and equipment of the troops."

The 31st of May, 1861, less than a year ago, the same Star declared:

"The man who makes the present effort of the people to preserve the liberties fought for, and achieved by our fathers, an occasion to rob our soldiers and enrich himself, is AN ENEMY TO WHOM IT WOULD BE CHARITY TO TANG. We care not who is the guilty party. He who defrauds our brave soldiers is worse than a traitor. I do not know that we have done as well as our neighbors in this respect."

It is to be hoped that the men who made

such a speech will take heed in the coming weeks.

The Star, a regular invading force from Gen. Hardee's army had a

head with a body of Confederates near Pea Ridge, Tennessee, in which the latter were

defeated, leaving all their camp equipment and baggage in the field.

Another account states that the fight lasted an hour and that both sides retired from the field with a slight loss.

A dispatch received from Chicago states that heavy firing had been heard at Savannah, in the direction of Shiloh, and that the commanding had been brisk and gradually grew louder, leading to the belief that a general engagement had been brought on, strengthened by the fact of Gen. Hardee's making some significant preparations on the field.

According to the editor's own showing, in this extract from his column, the Star is a Breckinridge paper!

Bucks County, April 29, 1862.

25 Government Horses Drowned.—PACEMAN, Ky., April 21.—A bare, containing two hundred and fifty government horses, struck a snag, between here and Cairo, on Saturday night, and sunken with all on board.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Luth. Parsonage, Arentsville, by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. FRANKLIN H. BEECHER to MARY ANN M. SMITH, both of Franklin township.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Ziegler, at the First Presbyterian Church, SAYLOR, of Franklin township, to Miss HENRIETTA LACEY, of Franklin township.

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Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 23d day of May next, at the residence of Aspinwall, in W. Va., will be held a Public Sale at the old stand of W. Gilfillan, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz.: COFFERS,

SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, SALT, &c.

HAMS, SHOULDERs, SIDES, FISH, POTATOES, BEANS, &c.

FLOUR AND FEEDEd, WITH AN QUANTITY OF CONFECTIONS, FRUITS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL, OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates.

Also, a full assortment of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harnes, Carters, 4 WAGONS, 1 One-horse, 1 Cart, Carriage, Sleigh, an excellent MOWER AND REAPER, Threshing Machine, with double horse and power, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Harness, Chains, Log Chains, &c.

At the same time, will be offered, a FULL SET OF MACHINERY, including a CLASS DISTILLERY, in good order, little cost.

An Engine and Boiler, twenty horse power, as good as new—2 pair French Burr Mill Stones, nearly new, together with their fixtures, a Double Distilling Apparatus, which is turning out first quality of whiskey. Persons wishing to buy the whole apparatus could not fail to secure a bargain, as it will be sold at half its value.

Also, THE BUILDINGS containing the Merchant, together with Steel Stable, Hop House, Mill House, and a large Ware House, four stories high, put up lately, and consumed in its structure a lot of very valuable materials, pine and oak wood. The purchaser must remove all these buildings from the premises.

Will also be offered a lot of SUPERIOR WHISKEY, some common do; Grain by the bushel and Grain in the ground.

Also, a small HOUSE AND LOT, in Brightown, the Lot containing Half an Acre, and beside the House, having Stable, Oven, Hop Pea, &c.

At the same time, will be offered, A REDLAND FARM, in Oxford township, Adams County, adjoining lands of Joseph J. Smith, Lily, and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less. The land is naturally of good quality. Some 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of lime have been applied to it in the course of a few years, and it can be had with a mile. The farm is in the best of condition.

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All Sorts.

Advertisements.

Letter from Pittsburg Landing.

Mr. DANIEL BENNER, son of Mr. JOHN BENNER, of this place, is in the Army of the West, having joined it in Illinois. He holds some situation, we believe, in the Staff of one of the officers from that section. He was in the hardy contested fight at Pittsburg Landing, and, although his horse was shot under him, he escaped unharmed.

Headed a letter, giving quite a graphic description of the fight, to his friend, Mr. SNYDER, of this place. We have earnestly endeavored to get a copy of the letter for publication to-day; but have failed, very much to our regret. It passed out of the hands of Mr. SNYDER, and from the individual in whose possession it was, we could not get it— to the disappointment both of Mr. SNYDER and ourselves.—*Sentinel.*

Letters were received last night from JAMES LASHILL, of Bell's "Body Guard," and from Lieut. BAUGHER. The former writes to his father, that he is safe. The battle field not being adapted to Cavalry movements, he had not the privilege of participating in the fight, and did not get on to the field until Tuesday morning. He writes that Col. Staunbaugh's Regiment was in the midst of the fight, and behaved nobly. We believe Adams county has some seven or eight men in one of the companies of this Regiment.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. BAUGHER—who was in the thickest of the fight on Sunday, and severely wounded—is doing well. He writes in good spirits to his father from Savannah, Tennessee, under date of April 9, briefly describing his wounds, and was in expectation of being removed by steamboat to Galena, Illinois. We are permitted to make the following extracts, which will be read with interest:

DEAR FATHER—I have news for you—great, glorious news for our country, but not quite so great for me. We have had another victory. Donelson was taken, and thousands wounded; among the latter of whom is your valiant servant, who is lying in the Hospital at this place, with no less than six or seven shots in him. Don't you wonder that I can write at all? I do. The first wound I received was in the right leg, below the knee, passing through the leg, but breaking no bone. This shot knocked me down, and I tried to crawl off the field, when another shot took me under the chin, to the right shoulder, and thought that was the last bullet. So I got up the best I could, and whilst hobbling alone was hit in the right shoulder. I turned round, and defiantly held up my sword, when a bullet split on its edge, and entered my face at the cheek-bone. Another bullet struck between two of my fingers, cutting them slightly. The other wounds are merely indentures from spent balls. None of the wounds are dangerous. No bones are broken that I know of. You will be relieved to hear that I am still in good spirits, and am in the right side, which is very stiff and sore. I am in a few days of being taken prisoner. After I had been wounded, I crawled back some 50 feet, and lay behind a fallen tree to rest. I must have fainted for the first time. I became aware of, was a babel of voices the other side of the log, and peeping under I saw a Rebel Regiment drawn up not 50 feet from me. They advanced in line, one Company passing over the log. I lay still, remarking to one who I knew saw me, "Well, you have caught me at last." They now commenced running into our Regt. I was the last to fall before the log, leaving me between the two lines. They were, however, driven off the field, and I managed to get down to the river, and thence by boat to this Hospital.

THE irrepressible and uncheckable Commodore Foote is reported to have taken Fort Wright. This Fort is situated on the First Chickasaw Bluff, near Fulton, a small town on the Mississippi side of the junction of the Hatchie river with the Mississippi. It is about seventy miles above Memphis. Below this point the Rebels have fortifications at Randolph, on the Second Chickasaw Bluff, Fort Harris, at Island No 40, and finally Fort Pillow, at Memphis. The susceptibilities for defence decrease as the river is descended, and neither of these points is regarded as formidable.

INCIDENT AT YORKTOWN.—During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine:—"Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to Maine. In response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show," Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Tow tow," sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated the fire for three or four times without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease fire," shouts Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day." "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other "Dixie."

A RAILROAD "SINK."—The Lafayette Journal says a portion of the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has sunk out of sight three times. The space, where this occurs is about two hundred feet long. After losing two tracks the Company inserted piles. These also sank out of sight. They are now driving down piles of over sixty feet in length, and yet have not found hard ground. The place where this occurs is supposed to have been once occupied by a lake over which vegetation has spread a thin crust. There is another place on the same road where appearances indicate that the track will sink some day for the space of half a mile. Suppose the crust should give way some day suddenly under the weight of a heavy passenger train, and car, passenger and locomotive should in a trice disappear from sight?

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he has not other occupation than to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He guarantees entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.]

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES.—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1861.]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Farnetts' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1861.]

E. D. Busheler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 29.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (one door west of Busheler's drug store, Chapman street, across street) Attorney and Solicitor for Farmers and Paxtons, Bounty Land Warants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C., also American Claims in England, and Warants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States, & apply to him personally.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to him care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq. [April 11, 1859.]

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Mid-ale street, one door west of the new Court House. Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, in the North-west corner of Centre Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [April 3, 1859.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where those wishing to have any Dental operation performed are respectively invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. B. Krauth, D. D. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D. Rev. Prof. Jacobs, Prof. W. L. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—George W. Russell.

Secretary—A. B. Buehler.

Treasurer—David McFrey.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Syque, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. McCurdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Farnetts, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. E. Eickelberger, Andrew Galt, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, R. S. Russell, D. McCready, Andrew Polley, John Pickering, J. R. Wright.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT.—The Cars off the track near York, last but one.

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A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFAS AND FURNITURE, WAREROOMS, Nos. 23 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.) extending from Gay to Frederick street—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOT SEASIDE, SPANISH, COTTON, COTTON, COTTON, LINEN, MUSLIN, BROAD, PEDIMENT, WINDSTUDS, WARDROBES, MATROSES, of Bed, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etchings, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, Wool, Cloth, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Bed Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame, Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, etc.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. Mathiot & Son.

INCIDENT AT YORKTOWN.—During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine:—"Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to Maine. In response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show," Georgia pokes out his head, and Maine blazes away. "Tow tow," sings Georgia. In this way the two alternated the fire for three or four times without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease fire," shouts Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day." "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other "Dixie."

Something New.

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, just opposite the Hotel Diamond, and is receiving orders for all kinds of BAKING, SLEIGHES, SPRING Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. BAKING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY Products taken in exchange for work at market price.

Persons desiring articles or work in the Confectionary and Blacksmithing line, are respectively invited to call on

JOHN E. HOLTZWORTH.

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COUNTRY Products taken in exchange for work at market price.

HAT, BOOT, SHOE.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIG. OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, a large assortment of Saddles and Harnesses, Collars, Hoses, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order—by first-rate workmen, and on short notice—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash.

COJEAN & CULP.

July 25, 1859.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Ladies,

IF you call at Farnetts' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. De-laines, Cashmere, Figured Merinos, Coburgs, French Merinos, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 38, 1861.

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Our Western exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battle-field of Shiloh, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scene was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably, it was impossible to pass through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Shells had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and dying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fifth part of the work had been done.

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying, stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are now being explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to triumph. Certainly a greater scene of wide-spread misery never existed. The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs, and pained curses, but now the sufferers are quiet; not from cessation of pain, but mere exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where the ambulances, afterwards the dead cars, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had died to death.

Around them the grass was stained with blood, and often their hands were grasped convulsively on a few leaves, with which they had endeavored to stop the life-bleed, until growing fainter and fainter, they had given up in despair and laid back to die.

The poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had cut off the letters John Dan.

The N was but partially finished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph. The terrible destruction caused by cannon balls was evinced in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a stooping posture, hitting him immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the little-ground, four wounded captains, and thirty or forty privates, Seemingly, as he retreated, bore back with his side wounded, leaving them in houses, barns and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space.

One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of despair waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companions on to attack.

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of, as the further out our pickets go, the thicker they find them.

Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation, and passed like a

storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to find, over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the stoniest firing took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

BEATING THE DEAD.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes:

The boundaries of the battle-field are marked by graves. Some are within half a mile of the river, and thence they extend far out on the Corinth road. Each National grave is marked by a head-board, containing the name of the deceased. The rebels are buried in pits. I saw one that contained one hundred and forty-nine bodies.

Many of the wounded secessionists died before they were found after the battle.

One party of some forty men were found in a ravine, where they had crawled to obtain water, and some died with their heads in the brooks. Another party was found close to the Corinth road, partially consumed by fire. It seems that they had been placed, probably for shelter, in a pile of brush, and then deserted. Our shells set fire to the brush heap, and two days after the battle their charred bodies were found.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

During the fight on Monday, a cannon ball took off the heads of five men. The men were out of the line and stood in direct range of the artillery, and all were killed at the same instant.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which a friend had sent him. A bullet struck the vest, broke the steel, and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes were perforated with bullets, and their flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plate, or of something in their pockets.

A number of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down.

A national and rebel soldier were found dead, side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and, making friends, died in peace.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently wounded, and died before picked up, was found with the miniature of a young lady friend to his lips. His comrades state that he had an idea that he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the degenerate type while the regiment was in service.

Among the Confederates taken prisoners is Capt. W. H. Bell, nephew of ex-President Polk, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. He had to submit to amputation.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily.

W. J. Shultz, a nephew to the Hon. John Slidell, was among the captured wounded at Pittsburgh.

Among the rebel prisoners taken is Lieut. Col. Walter Scott, a son of Col. Scott, now in the Federal service.

Gen. Sigel is still suffering great misery from a severe rheumatism, contracted by exposure in the field.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862.

MUSIC OF THE UNION!

THE WEST GREETES THE EAST!

By The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) News, of April 21, says: Every city in the State which voted last Tuesday gave Democratic majorities. In the Republican cities of Janesville, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse the Democrats have elected their entire tickets. The gains over last year are immense. There has been a change taken place in the public mind.

By The Democratic City Ticket in Dayton, headed by W. H. Gillespie, for Mayor, has been elected over the Fusion ticket by 100 majority. The Opposition passed a resolution in their convention that a vote for the Democratic ticket was a vote to sustain Mr. Vallandigham.

By Wm. D. Hill, a staunch and unflinching Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by four majority. This is a large gain, as Springfield has been one of the strongest Republican cities in the State.

By The Democratic ticket for city officers at Springfield, Ill.—President Lincoln's home—has been elected by about two hundred majority.

At the city election in Leavenworth, Kansas, the whole Democratic general ticket was triumphant.

The Democrats gave the Republicans of Keokuk a close run for mayor. The Republican candidate was elected by two or three majority.

By The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) of Wednesday says:

The majorities of the Democratic ticket foot up 1,457 for the office of mayor—and the others will not fall far behind. The Republicans had majorities in two wards, amounting to 442.

The fact is worthy of notice because the city has for the last six years gone Republican by a majority of from 800 to 2,000, and there was a straight issue, both candidates being good men.

By The following is the official vote for Mayor of Chicago at the late municipal election:

Sherman, Dem., 7,500

Holden, Rep., 6,186

Democratic majority, 1,323

In 1861, at the municipal election, the vote stood thus:

Rainey, Rep., 8,574

Bryson, Dem., 6,501

1,073

Democratic gain, 2,996

The Democratic gain in Chicago is nearly three thousand votes in one year.

By James B. Burnett, the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., was defeated by the election of Dr. P. H. Grier, the Democratic candidate—the result showing a gain of nine hundred and forty votes for the Democrats since last year. Five of the seven members of the City Council elected are Democrats.

As used to be sung in the days of the "Yaller Kiver"—THE COUNTRY'S RISING!

Know-Nothingism Revived.

We published last week an *expose* of a new secret political order after the manner of the infamous Know-Nothing organization of 1854. It seems to have had its origin in Luzerne county, and the Wilkesbarre Union says: "It will be recollect that we warned the people several weeks ago that something of this kind was going on, though we could not exactly tell what it was; and we were further satisfied, when Professor McCoy was commissioned by Governor

McCoy, was to be appointed by the Legislature, to visit every county-seat and deliver his lecture on the Union, that there was something behind it all that was out of sight—that somebody was paying Professor McCoy's expenses and paying for his breath, connected with political purposes in some way, and we have no doubt that it was connected with just this business of Carpenter-forming 'Loyal Leagues.'

By The bombardment of Fort Wright continued at last advices, but with what effect is not stated. To prevent misapprehension as to the exact location of the scene of Com. Foote's operations, we may state that Fort Wright—formerly called Fort Pillow—is the first Confederate fortification on the Mississippi below New Madrid. It is at the mouth of the Hatchie river, or five miles below Oseola, Arkansas, on the opposite bluff, known as the Chickasaw bluff, some twelve miles above Randolph and twenty-eight above Memphis. What is now Fort Pillow is just above Memphis at the mouth of Wolf river.

By Later advices from Fort Royal represent that Fort Pulaski was so much injured by the bombardment that it is now wholly unfit for a work of defence. A body of some two hundred Federal troops, while on a surveying expedition on Wilmington Island, about twelve miles below Savannah, were surprised and attacked by a large force of Confederates, who after delivering a fire retired in order, but not before several were killed and some wounded by the party attacked. The Federal loss was twelve or thirteen killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded.

By Through Southern papers received at Fortress Monroe the first intelligence of the advance of Gen. Burnside's expedition towards Norfolk is received. It is stated—no dates given—that a portion of the expedition, numbering five thousand men, had attempted to land at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and were repulsed with a heavy loss, but the Confederates admit that their forces retired to the Dismal Swamp canal, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded.

Gen. Sigel is still suffering great misery from a severe rheumatism, contracted by exposure in the field.

General Shields has been nominated for major general.

Mr. Davis on Confiscation.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis, of Ky., spoke at length on the Confiscation bill. Premising that arms were the legitimate means for putting down the rebellion, that our armies were equal to it, and that he repudiated with contempt any charges of disloyalty on account of his views, he proceeded to oppose the bill. He admitted that in great exigencies unusual powers might be assumed; but he held that the spirit of party had prevailed here in connection with the war, by which thousands of lives of our brave soldiers in camp and in the field, and hundreds of millions of dollars, had been sacrificed.

In illustration of the improvidence of the measure, Mr. D. showed the mutual dependence of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the loyal States and the slave labor of the disloyal States in the trade relations of the two sections, which it was necessary to encourage and re-establish. The free States had found a market in the South, to the extent of \$150,000,000 annually, and he asked, is this to be permanently destroyed?

If the bill becomes a law, a voice will be heard coming up from the country which would have to be obeyed in this chamber, against the gigantic injustice, iniquity and cruelty of the measure.

Mr. Davis next considered at length the legal aspects of the bill, declaring it entirely unconstitutional, and in conflict with the common law. Congress had no power, directly or indirectly to free slaves, as proposed by the bill, any more than it had power to seize all the jewelry of citizens, or other property, for the prosecution of the war. All that the loyal men of the slave States asked was equal rights for slave as for other property, and that the army should act as God with one as the other. The power of the constitution he held to be sufficient in times of war as well as peace, and contended for its supremacy over every class of law, including martial law.

Mr. Davis continued his speech on Wednesday. He was not an advocate of slavery in the abstract; every slave would be allowed to go from the country if he could do it. He thought a plan by which, in some three generations, we should get rid of the institution, was practical. Wendell Phillips had, however, recently changed his view somewhat—imagining, as he did, that his party was in power here, at least, that there were those here of his own thought and sympathy (the Senators from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Sumner and Hale, among them), who would succeed by their arts and devices to draw the conservative Republicans to the covert carrying out of these destructive purposes.

He read from what he termed the audacious and infamous declarations made by Phillips when in Washington, and declared that he should have been at once arrested and imprisoned under these illegal and tyrannical circumstances. Such was the case of then.

In this connection Mr. McD. also noted that Surgeon General Finley had been ordered by the Secretary of War to report himself at Boston—an officer who had organized the medical corps of this great army. In his case it wasn't imprisonment in Fort Monroe, the Surgeon General being an old man. But the circumstances of an interview between Secretary Stanton and Dr. Finley showed it to be natural. He related that the Secretary was condemning the doctor for writing a letter to a surgeon in Philadelphia in regard to malfeasance in office, when the Surgeon General remarked that he was perfectly content to be repudiated after court-martial and adjudged worthy of it, and Secretary Stanton replied in effect that he had power more speedily to dispose of such matters, and that he could strike his (Dr. Finley's) name from the rolls if he chose. These were the circumstances antecedent to Surgeon General Finley's removal to Boston.

Mr. Wade defended the committee from the charge of being an inquisition, as made by the Senator, and sent to the clerk's desk the official record of the committee, from which it appeared that the committee on the 29th of January were informed by General McClellan that General Stone was in the city, and he (Gen. McD.) desired that Gen. Stone's evidence should be taken. On the 31st of January, Gen. Stone appeared before the committee and was informed of the general charges made against him, and made his own explanation in his own way. The committee then appointed a sub-committee who waited on the Secretary of War, and informed him that there was a conflict of evidence in the case.

Mr. Wade said he thought the command of God to all men now to go and repent, applied to the case.

Mr. Davis feared the gentleman was too hardened a sinner, and then went on to remark upon the buzz which had come up from the whole emancipation line on the proposition to apportion the freed slaves among the free States, and gave statistics showing the number that each State would have to accommodate. He denominated this course as unjust and dishonest, while manifesting a purpose to turn them loose upon others. He believed that God, in his providence, having so long permitted slavery, it would always exist among men in some form or other. He referred to the pledges of Congress and the President not to interfere with slavery, made after the battle of Bull Run, and by which the subsequent great army was raised, and desired that those pledges should be carried out in their true spirit. If this was not done, the war had only commenced. But he wanted the rebellion put down, that all true Union men, of all sections, should mutually come together in a war upon the abolition party.

In concluding, Mr. D. indicated the character of forfeitures against rebels he would favor, by which the loyal sufferers by the war would be indemnified with the property, including slaves, of those engaged in the rebellion—no slaves would thus be freed in spite of the constitution. The leaders and those prominently guilty might be punished to the extent of life and property, or be sold, banished from among us, but for the less intelligent and the deluded he would offer amnesty, and in passing a bill make it act prospectively, giving thirty days within which persons may have the opportunity to avail of it.

Confiscation in the House.

In the House on Wednesday, the consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed. Mr. Sheilds, (U. S. of Rhode Island,) made a motion to lay the bill on the table to defeat it—which was carried, by yeas 58, nays 52. Mr. McPherson voted with the nays.

The only purpose which the Republicans seem to have in their Confiscation bills is to

the bill to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion, authorizing the President to direct our generals to declare the slaves of rebels free, &c., was then taken up.

Mr. Hale, (conservative Republican,) of Indiana, said the subject of confiscating rebel property was one of the most difficult questions before Congress, and in its decision was involved the restoration of the Government to its former state of prosperity.

He congratulated the House and the country that a bill had been laid upon the table this morning, which, if it had been passed, would have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Explanations on the Democratic side, "Good! that's so!"] A bill which, at one fell swoop, would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent childhood.

Mr. Fessenden of Me., thought also that the inquiry was proper, and if there was no imperious military necessity for the delay, Gen. Stone ought to have a trial. The matter, however, belonged to the Executive Department and its discretion.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan, indignantly repudiated what he termed the mean insinuations against the committee on the conduct of the war as having been an inquisitorial body, and declared it false, untrue, that they had acted on *ex parte* statements, as alleged. They had done no such thing.

Mr. McDougal interposed, asking if the gentleman meant to say he had told a falsehood? Does he say so?

Mr. Chandler would not be interrupted. From whatever source it was alleged, it was without foundation. It was untrue.

Mr. McDougal—Will the gentleman answer my question?

Mr

WAR NEWS.

THE VERY LATEST!

Much activity in war affairs is reported in Saturday's papers.

The latest advices from Corinth indicate that the Federal army had fully recovered from the effects of the battle at Shiloh, and are now ready for an advance movement.

On the other hand it is stated that the Confederates had strengthened their position in every way that military talent could suggest and were prepared to meet any movement of the opposing force. Both armies

have been largely reinforced, and it is probable that over two hundred and fifty thousand men will take part in the coming conflict. On Thursday a reconnoitering force from Gen. Halleck's army had a skirmish with a body of Confederates near Pea Ridge, Tennessee, in which the latter were defeated, leaving all their camp equipage and baggage in the field. Another account states that the fight lasted an hour and that both sides retired from the field with a slight loss.

A dispatch received from Chicago states that heavy firing had been heard at Savannah, in the direction of Shiloh, and that the cannonading had been brisk and gradually grew louder, leading to the belief that a general engagement had been brought on, strengthened by the fact of Gen. Halleck's making some significant preparations on Wednesday.

From Yorktown correspondents write that the preparations for the movement on the Confederate works are progressing satisfactorily.

It is now reported that Gen. Lee is in command of the Confederates.

As it was expected that it would be the first positive intelligence from the operations of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet is received through southern reports. A dispatch from New Orleans, dated Wednesday, the 23d instant, states that a heavy bombardment of Fort Jackson had been carried on all the night previous and was still progressing. Some of the barbette guns had been disabled, but were again put to position.

The Federal fleet in the Rappahannock will still be engaged in setting the craft in the river, having captured so far in all, sixteen schooners.

A small body of Confederates fired upon one of the steamer, which were soon dispersed by shells fired at them.

Another battle is approaching in New Mexico. At latest accounts Col. Cooke was fifty miles south of Santa Fe with 1,200 men, expecting to be joined by Col. Shoup's command of about the same number. The Confederates, 2,000 strong, were encroaching themselves at Santa Fe, preparing for an attack.

The Discharge of State Prisoners.—A dispatch from Washington states that the House judiciary committee have authorized Mr. Bingham to report a bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizances to secure their trial.

Four runaway negroes (slaves) passed through this place on Sunday last. They had taken a horse, which they left here and which was sent back to the owner. At Altoona they were overtaken, but, as usual, the master was denied his property. Such work is, no doubt, very efficient in restoring the Union.—*Advertiser Gazette.*

Mr. Henry W. Cushing is about opening a Restaurant at the corner of York and Liberty streets.

Answer to last week's Enigma—"Grant."

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour..... 4 75 to 5 00

Flax..... 3 00

White Wheat..... 1 10 to 1 20

Red Wheat..... 1 05 to 1 10

Corn..... 40

Rye..... 52

Barley..... 35

Flaxseed..... 40

Flaxseed..... 4 12

Timothy Seed..... 1 75 to 2 00

Flax Seed..... 1 40

Flax of Pines..... 7 00

Flax of Pines..... 1 10

Flax of Pines, per bushel..... 4 50

Pork..... 24 to 25

Guano, Peruvian, per ton..... 60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Beef Cattle, per hundred..... 60 00 to 62 00

Hogs, per hundred..... 7 00 to 8 00

Hay..... 16 00 to 18 00

Whiskey, American, per gallon..... 24 to 25

Guano, Peruvian, per ton..... 60 00

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour..... 5 12 to 5 25

Wheat..... 1 27 to 1 31

Rye..... 67 to 73

Corn..... 59 to 62

Oats..... 35 to 38

Clover Seed..... 5 00 to 5 25

Timothy Seed..... 2 00 to 2 25

Beef Cattle, per hundred..... 60 00 to 62 00

Hogs, per hundred..... 7 00 to 8 00

Hay..... 16 00 to 18 00

Whiskey, American, per gallon..... 24 to 25

Guano, Peruvian, per ton..... 60 00

PHILADELPHIA—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

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Wheat..... 1 12 to 1 25

Rye..... 1 25 to 1 30

Corn..... 42

Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

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Oats..... 30

Flax Seed..... 4 25

Timothy Seed..... 1 75

Plaster..... 25

PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 00

Flax, from stores..... 5 50

Wheat..... 1 12

